

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.Letters and packages should be properly  
sealed.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 108

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF  
HOLYWOOD.NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF  
THE LIFE AND DEATH OF RICHARD III.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—  
THE LION.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 79 Broadway.—COMEDY  
OF FIGARO.FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francaise).—  
HUNTED DOWN.NEW YORK STADI THEATRE, No. 45 Bowery.—THE  
MASON AND LOGGERS.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—  
LA BELLE HELENE.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—AN ORCHARD OF  
INTELLIGENCE.ROOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 3d and 4th avs.—  
RECHERCHES.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—  
MARRIED FOR MONEY—PATRICK VS. CLAVETT.GLOBE THEATRE, 72 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.  
AC—PEARL OF TOKAY.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances  
every afternoon and evening.MRS. F. C. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—  
NOT OFFICIALLY.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 453 Broadway.—  
SANTANA'S ROYAL JAPANESE TROUPE.DEKAY'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 21st st., between 6th  
and 7th avs.—NEURO MINSTRELLY, &c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY  
ENTERTAINMENT.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIE VOYAGEUR.  
HARRIS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS, corner 25th  
st. and 1st av.—NEURO MINSTRELLY, &c.SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 83 Fifth avenue.—EXHIBITION  
OF WORKS OF ART.THE HIND, Third Avenue and 63d st.—HOWE'S CIRCUS  
AMERICAN and Foreign.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

## QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, April 18, 1871.

## CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- PAGE.
- 1—Advertisements.
  - 2—Advertisements.
  - 3—Advertisements.
  - 4—Advertisements.
  - 5—The State Capital: Democratic Uneasiness Over the New Tax Levy Bill; Points of the Fair-mindedness of all the Members of the Party; Winans Snubbed and Cat by his Republican Friends; Announcements: The Coal Miners' Strike—Run on a New Haven Bank—News from Washington—Weather Report.
  - 6—France: Latest Mail Accounts of the HERALD Correspondent; The Attack on Versailles; Paris as it is; The Soldiers of France Try to Hoist the Republic; Thiers' Negotiation with the Germans; Bonapartist Intrigues—Another Outrage on an American Consul.
  - 7—France (Continued from Sixth Page)—Rumors Among the Reds; A HERALD Correspondent's Adventures in Montmartre—Mischievous Foreign Items—Army and Naval Intelligence—The Paterson Election Troubles—The Tammany Society—The Fugitive's Fate—The Custom House—Presbyterian Mission—A Western Mystery—The Presidency: Continuing Convulsion of the Pennsylvania—Yawning—Accidental Shot and Saboteur.
  - 8—Editorial: Leading Article, "The Democratic Candidate for the Next Presidency—The Difficulty of the Two-thirds Rule"—Announcement.
  - 9—The Rouge Revolt: Herald Special Reports from Paris and Versailles—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Shipping Intelligence—Business Notices.
  - 10—Congress: A Flood of Bills Introduced in Both Houses—Another Agreement Toward Reduction of Taxation—United States Supreme Court—Benefit to Jim MacMahon and the Drama—A Well Earned Testimonial—News from South America and Australia—Guerrilla—Our Shipping Interests: Iron Steamship Building at Chester, Pa.—Brooklyn City Matters—Sale of the Metropolitan Hotel Furniture—Petty Burglars at Astoria.
  - 11—The Coal Troubles: Trapped by Telegraph—Indian Affairs: Bradley—Fertile of Western Navigation—The Cotton Movement—Financial and Commercial Reports—The National Game—Collision on the Erie Railway—Marriages and Deaths.
  - 12—Mexico: The Troubles in the Republic—Compensation—The Cliff Street Arson Case—Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn—Homicide in St. Louis—European Markets—Advertisements.
  - 13—Brooklyn's Bridge: The Mammoth Calisson for the New York Tower—The Block-Making Tragedy—Proceedings in the Courts—Real Estate Matters—Views of the Past—Foreign Personal Gossip—Scientific Instruction—Advertisements.
  - 14—Advertisements.
  - 15—Advertisements.
  - 16—Advertisements.

CONGRESS will try to adjourn to-day. Good luck attend its efforts!

THE REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLYMEN who signed the caucus pledge the other day, look upon Winans as a mocker.

BEN BUTLER attempted to catch the Irish vote yesterday by a resolution requesting the President to introduce the Fenian claims for imprisonment to the Joint High Commission. The Irish vote will not be caught, however, by any such transparent pretext.

THE REMOR NOW GOES that Senator Morton is to succeed Mr. Boutwell at once in the chair of finance. The policy of the leading Secretary of the Treasury has long been obnoxious to the financial minds of the country, but it seems the President wishes to make a change because Boutwell is not politician enough.

FRENCH RADICALISM is out of favor in England. The meeting which was held in Hyde Park on Sunday last, for the purpose of expressing British popular sympathy with the "reds" of the Continent, was a failure. Our cable telegrams from London indicate, however, that the spirit of reform still "walks abroad" in the land of Watt Tyler and Richard Cobden.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL FAIR in BROOKLYN.—The Academy of Music in Brooklyn has been the nightly scene for the past week of a very brilliant display, captivating to the eye, but more endearing to the heart, because it is not alone the charms of beauty and music and all the exquisite *bijouterie* which crowds the tables which render the fair for the Woman's Hospital and the Foundling Asylum so attractive as much as the motive which inaugurated it, and the purpose to which whatever profits may be derived from it are to be appropriated. When the voice of charity is raised in behalf of the suffering, the poor, or the orphan, who fails to respond? We are glad to perceive that the people of Brooklyn are not unmindful of the merits of the institution for which this fair is expected to contribute a liberal sum. We hope that the ladies of our sister city who are conducting the fair with so much success will be generously aided by their friends in New York. The cause of charity is a common cause, and cannot be divided by rivers or estuaries, by seas or oceans.

## The Democratic Candidate for the Next Presidency—The Difficulty of the Two-thirds Rule.

The success of Tammany Hall at Albany, in gaining the one republican needed to carry through the whole budget of the "party measures" of "the ring," will give to the Old Wigwam a powerful foothold for the next Presidency. It secures this State to the democracy against all probable contingencies, and will enable the Tammany managers, through their powerful financial means and combinations, to control to a great extent, except the two-thirds rule, the National Democratic Convention. Meantime, although Tammany has officially withdrawn her candidate for the next Presidency—Governor Hoffman—it is with the understanding that he is still held in reserve to take his chances in the Convention on the same general footing as all the other aspirants of the party. Among the other democratic available whose claims have been discussed in the newspapers are Charles Francis Adams and John Quincy Adams, both chips of the old federal and whig blocks of Massachusetts; General Hancock, of Pennsylvania; Governor English, of Connecticut; Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana; Senator Thurman, of Ohio; General Frank P. Blair, of Missouri; Governor Haight, of California; George W. Cass, of Pennsylvania; Thomas W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and last, though not least, George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.

But of all this list, looking to the difficulty of the two-thirds rule of the democratic nominating convention, it is probable that not one will be able to run the gauntlet. The two-thirds rule was first brought effectively to bear in the Convention at Baltimore of 1844. In that Convention Martin Van Buren had a clear majority of the delegates; but he had, like Henry Clay, declared himself against the annexation of Texas, because he thought it would be annexing a war with Mexico, and that was enough for the Southern pro-slavery oligarchy, who were resolved, war or no war, upon the acquisition of Texas as a slave State to maintain their balance of power in the United States Senate. They accordingly enforced the two-thirds rule upon the Convention, and so out Van Buren and secured the nomination of Polk, of Tennessee; and on the Texas annexation cry they succeeded, by a "very tight squeeze," in electing him. But this very act, designed to strengthen the Southern oligarchy and their institution of slavery, was the entering wedge to the destruction of both.

Texas was annexed, and the act did involve the annexation of a war with Mexico. But in the second year of this war, with the occupation of the Mexican capital by General Scott, Mexico was so completely at his mercy that the whole republic was offered to him as dictator in the name of the United States. But General Scott declined the offer, because he could not see how the equality of races—the supreme law of Mexico—could be reconciled with negro slavery—the supreme law of the United States. However, in 1848, a treaty of peace was concluded, whereby, in addition to the disputed boundary of Texas, we acquired all that vast region now comprising the States of Nevada and California, and the Territories of Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, except that portion of Arizona subsequently acquired by the Gadsden treaty with Santa Anna. In the settlement of the governments for these new Territories began that fierce revival of the slavery agitation which has ended in the fifteenth amendment. All the intervening momentous events in our political history, including the rebellion and its consequences, may be traced to that two-thirds rule of the Democratic Presidential Convention of 1844.

Mark how it worked. Martin Van Buren chafed under the device by which he was superseded in that convention, and in 1848, with the regular party nomination of General Cass at Baltimore, he (Van Buren) became the Presidential candidate, with Charles Francis Adams for Vice President, of the "free soil party," their platform being the exclusion of slavery from the Territories acquired from Mexico. The main object of Van Buren was revenge for that affair of 1844; and he had it in carrying off so large a vote from the democratic party in New York as to give the State by an overwhelming majority to General Taylor, whereby he was elected and Cass was handsomely defeated. The important national results which next followed were the admission of California as a free State, and Henry Clay's great compromise measures of 1850 on the slavery question, including the Missouri compromise line, north latitude 36 30, north of which slavery was not to pass, and south of which slavery was left an open question. We shall next see how the Southern oligarchy violated this compact, or what were the consequences under this democratic two-thirds rule.

In the party Convention of 1852 at Baltimore, upon Cass, Buchanan, Marcy, Douglas, Houston, Dickinson and other candidates the Convention was balloting for a week, and at the end of the week a man whose name had not been mentioned before as a probability—Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire—secured the nomination. Placed before the people, however, on Henry Clay's compromise measures as the democratic platform, Pierce was elected over General Scott by a majority of the electoral and of the popular vote which was perfectly astounding. The people wanted peace on the slavery question, and they were afraid to trust General Scott because of the agitating abolition elements of the whig party. That fight was the end of the whig party, and it was the beginning of the end of the pro-slavery democratic party.

In 1854, under the manipulations of the Southern oligarchy, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, repealing the Missouri Compromise, was passed, through the management of Douglas, in the Senate, and approved by President Pierce. This was the reopening of the box of Pandora; and from this act the present republican party—pledged to "the abolition of those twin relics of barbarism, slavery and polygamy"—came into the field, fully armed, compact and powerful. Then followed the fierce and bloody struggle between slavery men and free labor men for the possession of Kansas; and in the midst of this "border ruffian" conflict came on the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, of 1856. Buchanan, in proving an *ad hoc* on that Kansas-Nebraska

bill, and in being "Pennsylvania's favorite son," and in being a man of wax in the hands of such men as Jeff Davis, Mason and Sidel, secured the two-thirds vote, completely cutting out both Pierce and Douglas, with all their concessions to Southern slavery.

From the Kansas "border ruffian" conflict Buchanan's administration drifted rapidly into the maelstrom of the Southern pro-slavery rebellion. Douglas, however, believing, like Van Buren, that he had been cheated by the South, and having gone as far as he could go "for their infernal niggers," and being powerfully backed by the West on "squatter sovereignty," against the Southern fire-eaters' dogma that they had the right to take their niggers and settle with them in any of the Territories of the Union, Douglas, with his eyes open at last, was not for a fight with the Southern oligarchy. Thus resolved, too, his Northern followers went down to the Charleston Convention of 1860, and there, not being able to do anything better, they broke up the concern and the democratic party. Then came the new republican party into power with Abraham Lincoln, and then the war of the Southern rebellion, and next, in the midst of the war, came on the National Democratic Convention of 1864. At this Convention the democracy nominated as their standard bearer a Union soldier of the war, removed from the service—General McClellan. But there was enough of the old Southern pro-slavery leavening in this Northern Convention to exact, first, a declaration that the war for the Union was a failure, while General Sherman was marching to the sea, for otherwise there was the danger of the rejection of McClellan under the two-thirds rule.

In the Convention of 1868 Pendleton, under this rule, was swamped like Van Buren and Douglas, and Seymour's nomination was contrived only through a Southern fire-eaters' platform, which secured his defeat, and made it a sure thing from the start. The same thing under this two-thirds rule, is threatened in the Democratic Convention of 1872. The Southern States will be able to poll or control more than one-third of the full vote of the Convention. They will thus be in a position, as in 1868, to demand the platform as the first proceeding, and the ticket as a secondary affair. They will, from all present indications, demand the reaffirmation of the platform of General Wade Hampton, that the whole reconstruction system of Congress, including negro suffrage, is "unconstitutional, revolutionary, null and void." And what then? Will Hoffman or Hendricks or Hancock, or any of the Adamses think it worth while to stand for a nomination upon such a platform? Jeff Davis has spoken for the democracy of the South. The South will control the Convention of 1872 under the two-thirds rule. Clearly, then, the best thing that Governor Hoffman can do is to keep in the background until the South has cooled down. What say the satchels of Tammany Hall?

## Paris the Capital of France—Can It Remain So?

The fight which is now going on between Paris and France raises in the mind of the outside observer many questions. Not the least important is that which heads this article. We have already in these columns given good reasons why the government of France should not have its headquarters in a large city. Every day's news furnishes fresh proof that the ground we have taken is solid. The experience of the French people for the last seven months—an experience which has been steadily accumulative of sorrow and which is directly traceable to the bad elements of which Paris is the focus—must have convinced many, doubtless, that the welfare of the country and the people demanded some other safe centre as the future capital. If the saying of our own Jefferson, that "large cities are ulcers on the body politic," was ever true it is surely true of Paris to-day. There is one other reason, which has not yet received sufficient attention why Paris should not continue to be the capital of France. Since the fall of Metz and Strasbourg, and the cession of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany, Paris is literally unprotected. The first rush of the Northern foe would be to the capital, and ruin would be the immediate result. We are not prepared to indicate the site of the future French capital; but we have no hesitation in saying that as Paris is no longer a central or strong position, and that as she has behaved so badly, she ought to be disinherited. Frenchmen, however, love Paris dearly, and it is doubtful whether their eyes are yet opened. More sorrow may be in store for fair France before she will abandon what she has been proud to call "The Eye of the World." In our judgment the permanent removal of the government from Paris is a necessity, if France is to be made secure against the attacks of her own children or the attacks of the foreign foe.

THE IMPORTANT PARTY MEASURES of the session were rushed through the Committee of the Whole in the Assembly last night under the new strength imparted by the generous Winans. The new Tax Levy, the City Charter amendments and the Election bill, all matters of the greatest importance to the people of this city, were thus indecorously pressed forward, and only the Registry bill was left out, on account of a lack of the two-thirds vote necessary to get it into committee.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—By special telegram to the HERALD from Havana we have later advices from Mexico. The news is quite important. The prospect of the re-election of Juarez is improving, but the issuing of a *pro-nunciamento* by a portion of the army in the State of Sinaloa in favor of another candidate renders it possible that disaffection among the troops may exist to a greater extent than is at present known of. Several of the Cabinet Ministers are to be impeached. This may further tend to complicate matters. The regular session of Congress has commenced, and several new projects of law are to be laid before it. General Ochoa has been appointed Minister from Mexico to the United States. From the tenor of the news we cannot see that there is any less prospect of civil war than by last advices. If it were to break out at any moment we should not be surprised.

WINANS is called the "knave of republican legislators." In a game of euche the knave is sometimes the best bower, and frequently takes the trick.

## Versailles and Paris—The Conflict Approaching a Crisis.

The latest despatches from Versailles and Paris do not present any novelties or important changes in the positions of the opposing forces. The fighting continues, and the result is that the government troops continue to hold their own, which is, probably, all that Marshal MacMahon desires to accomplish at present. He has occupied the Prussian trenches at Meudon and has placed therein sixteen siege guns, which command Forts d'Issy and Vanvres, and he has also succeeded in surrounding the insurgent forces at Asnières with a strong body of his army. From the nature of these operations it will be seen that he bides his time and awaits patiently the hour to arrive when the great movement along his entire line, for which he is now preparing, will seal the fate of the red rebellion. That this is the present programme is further confirmed by the circular of M. Thiers, issued on the evening of the 16th inst., in which he says:—"The Paris insurgents are emptying their houses and selling their furniture. The government continues to temporize for the purpose of collecting an irresistible force and also to allow the Parisians time to reflect. The insurgents say we shoot prisoners, and intend to overthrow the republic and to suppress the subsidies of the National Guards. These statements are false. There was some cannonading to-day, but it was without result. Otherwise military affairs are quiet and nothing of interest has occurred."

The policy of the Thiers government is the proper one. It is confident of its strength, but wishes to make its power irresistible. It can wait until this end is accomplished. It has the insurgents in a position from which they cannot escape, and is willing to temporize with them and give them further time to reflect, believing that they will yet be brought to their senses and be made to see how terribly they have been misled by their mad and unscrupulous rulers. To such a degree the government can afford to be lenient, but it can do no more, and it is very evident that it will not. M. Thiers does not wish to destroy Paris if it can be avoided, neither does he wish to harm the thousands of innocent people that are within the city; hence he is disposed to postpone the terrible blow until the last moment, and his efforts will not fail to be appreciated by the right-thinking people of France, who fully understand the situation and see that the safety and future prosperity of their country depend upon the success of the legitimate government and the overthrow of the revolutionists. The period is rapidly approaching when this event will take place; and when the insurgents are overthrown and their leaders are punished with the utmost severity we may hope for a new era of peace and prosperity to distracted France.

That the conflict is rapidly reaching a crisis, that the end of the fighting is near at hand, we judge from the fact that the German forces in the vicinity of Paris are being heavily reinforced and are taking up positions nearer the city. This movement is doubtless for the purpose of aiding MacMahon in the assault upon the insurgent lines, should that be found necessary. It is the intention of the German commander, under the instructions of his government, to see that Paris does not much longer remain in the hands of the mob. He will wait until MacMahon considers himself strong enough, and receives his final orders to take possession of the city, and then, when the move is made, there will be witnessed the singular spectacle of Frenchmen against Frenchmen, the soldiers of the republic opposed to the armed mob of the rebellion, the former being supported by an army of Germans, of whom they were so lately the bitter enemies. Is there a possibility of this calamity being averted? Is there a chance of the government not being compelled to resort to this terrible alternative? We confess that as matters stand at present there is not. Madness appears to rule the hour in Paris—to have taken complete possession of those who must see that their cause is hopeless, that further resistance must only result in their own annihilation and the utter destruction almost of what has cost so much time and money to bring to its present state of perfection. Reason with them appears to have deserted its throne, and with reason gone, what hope remains for a pacific solution of the difficulty?

Who would have believed, only one short year ago, that such scenes would have been enacted in and around Paris in less than a twelvemonth? Who would have thought it possible that *la belle France* would have been so thoroughly humbled by a foreign foe, and so thoroughly disgraced by her own people in so short a period? Truly time, and a very little time, often works wonderful changes; but we doubt if in history a parallel case is recorded of a country and a people standing at the very pinnacle of greatness being so suddenly hurled into the dust and so completely demoralized. The civilized world stands aghast at the picture now presented in Paris, and it wonders what the end is to be. We can but hope that good may yet come out of so much that is evil; that the ordeal through which France is now passing may be in the end her salvation, and that, the legitimate authority being once more restored, and peace established, prosperity may take the place of ruin and desolation. Frenchmen may yet profit by their dear-bought experience, and learn that if they wish their country to once more occupy its former high position among the nations of the earth it must be by a different course of conduct from that which they have pursued since the treaty of peace with Germany was signed. They can build up the magnificent structure from the ruin they have created, but it can only be done by maintaining peace at home in lieu of dissension and consequent war and bloodshed.

ANOTHER EMANCIPATION HOLIDAY YESTERDAY.—The darkies seem to have an excessive number of holidays for this one event; and yet how can we blame them, when that one event opened up to all their race the one great eternal holiday of freedom?

THE PATERNON ALDERMEN are divided among themselves. Each party in the Board has elected a president, and each president insists upon presiding. Two heads are usually better than one, but in this case they are worse than none at all.

## The Herald's Correspondence from Paris and Versailles.

Our columns to-day contain full particulars of the late events in and around Paris and Versailles. Flashed with excitement and animated with the belief that success would crown their attempt, the leaders of the Commune led their forces "on to Versailles" to meet a defeat which those who desire the prosperity of France glory in. The letters of our correspondents describe the men of whom the Commune is composed. So long as they had only a terror-stricken population to contend with they were successful; but in the conflicts near Chatillon, Fort Valerien and the Bridge of Neuilly, where armed men were opposed by armed men, disastrous failure attended those who fought under the blood-red flag of the Commune. The effects of these defeats was already beginning to tell. Immediately after the repulse of the Versailles movement the military abilities of the Communal leaders were discussed in the streets of the capital, and in many instances the opinions expressed did not embody a very complimentary estimate of the merit of the chiefs of Paris. The truth of the matter, judging from the views of our correspondents, both in Paris and Versailles, and supported, as they are, by the testimony of other writers, is, that the reds are frightened at their own acts; that they have reached their highest point of power, and that decline has already begun to make itself evident. Many of the Parisians who now murmur against the administration of the men of the Hotel de Ville will, ere long, speak boldly in denunciation of their course. It is absurd to imagine that the present state of affairs can prevail, and that the progress of an entire nation can be retarded by the course of the men who lead what can only be regarded as a gigantic riot. The people of Paris—the thinking, industrious, honest people of the capital—have no sympathy with these rebels. The great mass of those who fill the ranks of the Commune belong to the same classes as those who inaugurated the riots in this city in 1863, and conducted them in murder, bloodshed and robbery. The reign of these roughs continued until the strong arm of the law brought it to an end. Paris, like New York, was taken unawares. More than that, the capital of France was almost helpless, unable to defend herself from either foreign foe or domestic enemy, and this dark hour of her suffering was taken advantage of by the men who now draw the nation to its destruction. Had France an army these men would never have attempted the acts which will forever brand their names with infamy.

## The Presidential Question in Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania has been declared by Daniel Webster the "Keystone of the Union." Pennsylvania has a powerful influence in the Union, especially on the tariff question. The report that Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, was going against Grant for renomination by the republicans is a question of grave importance. We do not believe that Cameron will oppose the renomination nor the re-election of General Grant. It will not make any difference whether he does or not, for General Grant will be renominated by the republicans, while his success will depend altogether upon the cohesion of the democrats.

Cameron, who seems to run the republican machine in Washington in the absence of the old engineers, Sumner and Wilson, once recognized in a perilous hour in our country's history a remark made in official circles, to wit:—"If Lincoln can't get rid of Cameron Cameron will get rid of Lincoln." Policy required and power commanded a change. Cameron went out and Lincoln went ahead. Cameron is now running the Pennsylvania machine, with its high pressure tariff attachment, and it will require a great amount of influence in Washington to displace him. Cameron, don't oppose Grant.

THE SENATE insists upon its amendments to the Ku Klux bill. They are much too stringent for the House or the country.

SINCE THE NINTH REGIMENT has had a bill passed in the Legislature reimbursing it for a large sum of money which the men paid out for uniforms during the war a number of other regiments have taken measures to get similar reimbursements for themselves. In most instances the regiments of to-day contain very few of the men of 1861 or of 1865. Soldiers who served through the war are not likely to train for five or six years afterwards in a militia regiment for fun, and many who went to the war in these regiments and paid for these uniforms never came back. In the Ninth regiment, especially, which went all through the war and came out with very few of its old members, the new element predominates more than usual, having been augmented greatly by recruits from the ranks of Erie Railway employes. We should like to understand, therefore, who gets the money thus refunded, the soldiers discharged at the close of the war or killed in battle, who paid it out, or their heirs, or the new recruits, who didn't pay it out?

THE AMNESTY BILL POSTPONED.—At a caucus of the republican Senators yesterday morning a lively discussion resulted in a vote of sixteen yeas to twenty-one nays against the consideration of the Amnesty bill during the present session of Congress. This postponement of the Amnesty bill is a mistake. It should have gone down to the South together with the Ku Klux bill, if only as a sugar-coating of a bitter pill. Thus some spirit of concession would not only have tempered, but also rendered more efficacious, a determined spirit of coercion. If there be any doubt that the Amnesty bill will be passed at the next Congressional session, the pressure of public opinion in the interval will certainly remove it.

WINANS proposes to issue an address to the people setting forth his reasons for withdrawing from the republican party. It is understood that he will scathe some of his republican friends in the address. We think it best for Winans to let this matter drop as quietly as possible. It is not for him to stir up any more than he can help, nor to fling dirt at his late political associates. If he likes to wallow in his own mire let him do so by all means. We wouldn't hinder even a hog from taking his pleasure in that way. Nevertheless we think the best address for Winans is to address himself to solitude and oblivion as soon as possible.

## The Joint High Commission.

We have received positive information from Washington which confirms our belief that, although the members of the Joint High Commission persist in not revealing anything whatever concerning the progress of their business, there must be something in the foreshadowing of its results, as already indicated by us. Doubtless difficulties, especially as to the questions of the fisheries and the San Juan boundary, seem to multiply. With the Canadian government watching on the one hand and the British government on the other, it would not be strange if the Joint High Commission should be fully occupied with its deliberations all summer and even late in the fall. But its members must have been convinced, by the rejection of the Clarendon-Johnson treaty and by the unmistakable actual sentiments of both the Senate and the Cabinet, that something more acceptable to the American people than that treaty must be offered. The reluctance of the Granville government to sanction even the concessions which, it is understood, the Commissioners themselves have been disposed to favor, is likely, in conjunction with other obstacles, to make their labors pretty severe and prolonged. But "all's well that ends well," and we can afford to wait awhile for a just and final settlement of the Alabama claims and all other questions at issue between the governments of Great Britain and the United States. The London Times expresses the fear, generally, that a satisfactory result to both countries, England and America, is exceedingly uncertain, particularly in the matter of the Alabama claims. See our cable telegrams.

## Beginning of the "Rough" Summer Season.

For many years past, during the summer season, the pleasure grounds of Hoboken and the ferries leading thereto have been notorious for scenes of riot, rowdiness and bloodshed. There has rarely been a Sabbath that was not desecrated by violence, either in that execrable suburb itself or on the ferryboats. At one time, we remember, the Elysian Fields bore the name of the "dark and bloody ground," upon which many a fatal duel was fought. There was something manly and chivalrous in this. If blood was shed it was spilled by men in open, honest combat. But the Hoboken of to-day appears to be stained by the cowardly blood-letting of the rowdy and the assassin. We refer more particularly to the scenes which occurred at the ferry landing at Hoboken and on board the ferryboat, on Sunday evening. We have already published the facts in the case—the brutal offence by New York rowdies offered to ladies, and the resentment on the part of the husband of one of them, which provoked a collision, in which pistols and knives were used with dangerous freedom.

If this be the incipient stage of rowdiness which is to prevail upon the Hoboken ferries, now that the summer has barely commenced, what must we expect hereafter, when thousands of people—in a month or two at farthest—will seek the umbrageous shades of the Elysian Fields, the chill solemnity of the Sybil's Cave, and the manifold temptations of the lager beer gardens? This is a question which we submit to the grave consideration of the Police Board. We are more interested on this side of the North river than the Jerseyites in the work of suppressing these bloody scenes which are so familiar to every summer Sabbath. The police should therefore be instructed to exercise more than ordinary vigilance at the Hoboken ferries. It is evident that the ferry company have either no power or no desire to keep the peace on their boats. They seem to be utterly given up to the worst ruffian element of society on Sundays. Therefore it is necessary for our police to protect peaceful and respectable citizens whose business or pleasure may compel them to visit Hoboken on the Sabbath day.

THE BULL SPECULATION IN WALL STREET.—The remarkable speculation for a rise in prices at the Stock Exchange seems to have been given a free rein, if we may judge by the fact in one instance yesterday. A clear advance of ten per cent took place in one stock, and that, too, after its price had already gradually risen ten or fifteen per cent above its usual quotation. The cliques, in anticipating Mr. Boutwell's plans for placing the new loan, have taken advantage of the rose-colored aspect which he has given the financial situation in order to pave the way to a market for his new bonds. As if good luck never comes single Congress now ranges itself alongside of Mr. Boutwell as a great "bull," by proposing to limit the annual reduction of the national debt to twenty-five million dollars, which would remove so heavy a burden of taxation from the people that business would thrive and all industries prosper. Profits would then remain with the people instead of going to pay off the national debt before our creditors want the money.

A KANSAS MOVEMENT.—The tail of Tammany as the head of legislation at Albany.

WHOLESOME CAUTION TO BANKRUPTS.—In our law report will be found an important and interesting decision, under the Bankruptcy law, by Judge Blatchford. A party filed his petition and made oath that the schedule of his indebtedness attached to the petition contained a full and true account of his debts and of all the claims that could be made against his estate. A discharge was granted, but, subsequently turned out that the bankrupt had deliberately omitted from his schedule liabilities which should have been included thereon. The Judge holds that the bankrupt has "willfully sworn falsely" in his schedule, and that the discharge must be annulled. This is a warning that, while bankrupts act honestly and fairly with the Court, will be surely treated with consideration and justice, those who by falsehood and fraud seek to cheat their creditors will meet with the denunciation which their crime deserves.

THE DEAFENED MEN who had the impudence to ask for their commutation money back again are likely to be defeated. Luckily, their claims have been rejected from the first, or no doubt, such must be the overwhelming assurance of those fellows, they would have eventually demanded the interest on their commutation money or its payment in gold, and thus made quite a handsome speculation out of their country's need and their own cowardice.